ANCIENT SKIES

"Come Search With Us!"

Official Logbook of the Ancient Astronaut Society

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ALIENS TAUGHT YOGA AND SANSKRIT TO HUMANS

BY ROBIN COLLYNS*

Speaking with the perfect intuition of a Yogi,the philosopher and Yogi Mahamahopadhyaya Gopinath Kaviraj said that in interstellar regions far removed from us there are planets similar to the Earth in cultural and technical development, some planets lower, and others far in advance of the Earth.

About 2,500 BC, according to the Puranas, that vast body of Hindu epics, legends and lore, a race of space travellers entered Earth's atmosphere through the North polar region and landed near the Indus Valley. These tall, youthful-looking, exalted beings were said to have founded the ancient city of Mohenjo-Daro in the Indus Valley, now a part of Pakistan.

According to the legends, the space beings taught Yoga to humans. An eminently practical reason would explain why the extraterrestrials were proficient in Yoga: with two Russian cosmonauts, India's first astronaut, Rakesh Sharma, blasted off from Baikonur Cosmodrome on the Soyuz t-11 rocket to rendezvous with the Salyut-7 space station. In an attempt to see if space sickness could be overcome solely by the use of Yoga, Sharma taught Yogic techniques to his colleagues. The experiment was really a legacy of Yogic techniques taught to Earthman thousands of years ago by the Yogi-astronaut spacemen. For the legends say that the Yogic techniques were employed by the ancient astronauts to enable them to endure their arduous journeys through the cosmos; and that originally, 90,000 Yogic postures and techniques were taught to Earthman by the astronauts.

The Yogic technique of "suspended animation" was evidently a specialized technique utilized by these astronauts on long space journeys in order to conserve oxygen, bodily energy and food. Today, there are Yogis proficient in this technique. In 1978, a 102 year-old Yogi was sealed into an airless pit where he placed himself into a trance. After nine days in this state,the Yogi emerged from his trance in perfect health. The Physiology Department of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Delhi found that some advanced mystics in the so-called state of "suspended animation" were able to reduce the energy requirements of the involuntary functions to the barest minimum.

I discussed the spacemen/Yoga question with Hatha Yoga teacher and author,Trevor Edmonds,of Auckland, New Zealand, who told me that scholars have partly translated stone tablets found in the ruins of Mohenjo-Daro which confirm that the "gods" taught Yoga. In his book, Yoga Health, Edmonds wrote: "The Yoga texts contain numerous references to the 'gods' who taught Yoga to man, travelling between Earth and their homes on the stars. Although the texts are allegorical in character they have a factual basis which is evidenced by their descriptions of star constellations in deep space which are invisible from the Earth even with our advanced instruments.But the existence of these constellations has been verified by our space probes.So the texts' references to the 'gods' may also have a factual basis, for they could have been aliens from outer space, and Yoga could have been their bodily maintenance system....Accepting that these spacemen taught Yoga to man would have explained Yoga in terms that ancient man would have understood. In order to maintain their supremacy, the orthodox priests developed the orthodox routine of learning Yoga...." (Reprinted with permission of the author)

For thousands of years, Yogis have utilized the science of vocal sounds, seemingly taught by the alien astronauts. It is said that some Yogis intuitively know the universal sound-names of their students. If these universal sound-names are used, instead of one's given name, health and spiritual benefits are believed to accrue. Yogis say that by slowly chanting the universal intonation of OM, that is, the note D above Middle C, three times, then pausing, then repeating it three times, a beneficial effect is produced in the pineal gland in the inter-brain, which was long ago considered to be an important psychic receptor.

The legends also indicate the sophisticated use of sonic waves in plant science, evidently taught by the astronauts of old. In addition, it is written in the Indian Bhagavata that Krishna played his flute in the gardens of Brindaban, and flowers bloomed with an unexpected radiance. Prof. T.C.N. Singh, a research botanist, undertook experiments which unwittingly supported the story of Krishna. Dr. Singh found that crops, and various flowering, fruiting and seeding plants, grew prolifically when flutes, violins, harmoniums, the veenz and tuning forks were played to them. The increase in growth rate averaged 65%. Even more significant was that mimosa plants,whose growth characteristics were improved by music, unexpectedly passed on the music-induced growth characteristics to succeeding plants.

Some of the Mohenjo-Daro astronauts returned to their home star. On October 10, 1967 in Pakistan, the Karachi Evening Star reported that Dr. Ruth Reyna, a physicist at the East Punjab University of Chandigarh, reported that her research had indicated that between 1,000 and 1,200 inhabitants of Mohenjo-Dar left the Earth in a spaceship.

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*Mr. Collyns is the author of several books in the ancient astronaut field, including Did Spacemen Colonise the Earth?, Laser Beams From Star Cities?, Ancient Astronauts: A Time Reversal?, and Prehistoric Germ Warfare. His address is 2/62 Whytehead Crescent, Kohimarama, Auckland 5, NEW ZEALAND.

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The author, Kirpal Singh, in his A Brief Life-Sketch of His Holiness Hazur Baba Sawan Singh Ji Maharij, wrote of a star which was of significance in the Indian antiquities. While it is not known if this star has any connection with the theories outlined in this article, Sinch wrote: "Guru Nanak when nearing His Earthly end, also spoke of this sun to His sons and His devoted followers who succeeded Him."

Maybe the Sanakadikas, or "ancients of the space dimensions", as mentioned in the Puranas, came from a star system even closer than we may realize.Alpha Centauri-A, for example, which is only 4.3 light years away from Earth, is almost a replica of our own Sun. Alpha Centauri-A is the same age as our Sun with the same life-span and temperature. It is only slightly smaller and has all the same chemical elements in the same ratios: one atom of iron to 31,620 atoms of hydrogen, as does our Sun. In addition to this knowledge, Russian radio astronomers are attempting to receive intelligent signals from possible solar systems around some 50 stars similar to our Sun which lie within 33 light years of the Earth. Within 80 light years of the Earth there are 773 stars which are similar to our Sun.

Some ancient races of visitors to our planet may have gone forever - it might not be possible for them to return. Great ages ago, some of the stars and constellations we can now see were not visible, or were in different positions. But in those times, other stars and constellations we can no longer see or can no longer see in the same positions, were prominent. The inexorable movements of the heavenly bodies have brought numbers of stars closer to our solar system; then, in the course of time, they faded into the black obscurity of the cosmos. Graphic proof of this was found by Russian archaeologists. They located a 35,000 year old carved stone tortoise in Siberia on which were engraved constellations of the Northern Hemisphere showing several stars not visible today, and changes in the positions of some constellations.

Stars which moved closer to our system and which, hypothetically, could have supported inhabited planets, would conceivably be in more favorable positions for their astronauts to visit our solar system. When the clock of the universe moved these stars further away, visits to Earth by these intrepid space voyagers would in theory become less frequent and in some cases could cease. This could be an explanation of why some old cultures waited in vain for their "gods" who promised to return, but never did. Some of these ancient races might still be visiting our planet; while other extraterrestrials could be visiting the Earth for the first time,due to their solar systems now being in closer proximity to our star system.

Mohenjo-Daro prospered for 1,000 years then came to an end under mysterious circumstances. In the article "An Ancient Enigma", published in Soviet News for July 14, 1988, Geologist I. Mosin, Mineralogist R. Furdui and Engineer C. Burgansky wrote the following: "D. Davenport of England and F. Vincenti of Italy, came forward with a sensational hypothesis: They maintained that it was the same fate which befell both Hiroshima and Mohenjo-Daro. The analysis of lumps of clay scattered in the ruins of Mohenjo-Daro showed that they had hardened very quickly. A more detailed analysis revealed that the fusion occurred at a temperature of 1,400 to 1,600 degrees Centigrade. There are many traces of a powerful explosion in the city. There is a distinct epicentre where the houses were razed to the ground. The further from the epicentre, the lesser the destruction. The general picture is reminiscent of the nuclear explosions in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And in India they found a human skeleton whose radioactivity was 50 times higher than usual."

A number of researchers have speculated on the question of whether nuclear wars were fought in ancient India.My research has disclosed references to what was apparently an electrical "supergun" which fired atomic discs at near lightning speed. In the Astika Parva of the Mahabharata is this passage: "Achyuta, of fierce energy and arms like an elephant's trunk, hurled the fire-blazing discus destroying thousands...." The Drona Parva described the same discs as "resplendent as the sun". Achyuta seems to have been a computer-programmed electrical or electromagnetic projectile launcher; in other words, a "railgun". Railguns now under development fire an intense electrical surge through two rails in a confined passage. At the Melbourne Materials Research Laboratory, one-ton projectiles have been fired from an experimental railgun at speeds in excess of 20 kilometres per second. Eventually, railguns under development will be able to fire rockets into space at close to the speed of light.

Achyuta's "arms like an elephant's trunk", were probably the rails; while the "fierce energy" evidently was the intense electrical or electromagnetic surge.

About the time that Mohenjo-Daro fell, there were legends which indicated the arrival of another race of space beings in Northwest India. Around 1,500 BC, from what can be ascertained, this race arrived and taught the inhabitants the languages of Vedic and Sanskrit. Vedic was the archaic form of Sanskrit. In those ancient days Sanskrit was literally referred to as "Devavani", that is, the "language of the gods". Today, Sanskrit is still spoken in some temples in India and Burma. There is a compelling fascination in listening to Sanskrit; this euphonious language is smooth and musically structured, and spoken at a measured middle pace.Listening to Sanskrit one is cognizant of hearing a language probably still spoken on another planet.

Another ancient legend, from Northeastern India, related that the very first race of space beings to arrive in India landed on a hill in the Lohit Valley, which multiplied and populated parts of India and Tibet. This same legend states that all the inhabitants of Earth are descended from extraterrestrials. But when these great events occurred is now lost in the corridors of time.

UPCOMING UFO CONFERENCES:

April 1-3, 1994. Sixth Annual Ozark UFO Conference, Inn of the Ozarks, Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Info: Lucius Farish, Rte. 1, Box 220, Plumerville, AR 72127-9737. Phone (501) 354-2558.

April 8-10, 1994. Fifth UFO, ET, Alien & Abduction Congress, Angeloni's Cedar Garden, Rte. 33, Mercerville, New Jersey. Info: Pat Marcattilio, 138 Redfern St., Trenton, NJ 08610. Phone (609) 888-1358.

July 8-10, 1994. MUFON 1994 International UFO Symposium, Hyatt Regency Hotel on Town Lake, Austin, Texas. Info: Bobby MacPherson, 10209 Venita Cove, Austin, TX 78733. Phone (512) 263-5211.

October 8-9, 1994. The UFO Experience, Holiday Inn, North Haven, Connecticut. Info: John White,60 Pound Ridge Rd., Cheshire, CT 06410-5051. Phone (203) 272-2151. ERICH VON DANIKEN will be the featured speaker at this Conference on Saturday, October 8.

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ANOMALOUS ANCIENT KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE MOON

BY ALEXEY V. ARKHIPOV*

Let me direct your attention to the problem of anomalous ancient knowledge about our Moon. It is striking that some of such high knowledge could not have been obtained by even telescopic observations. However, the Greek writer, Plutarch (46-120 AD), in his "Concerning the Face which Appears in the Orb of the Moon", noted several surprising data:

1. Lunar mountains are described quite realistically as "smooth heights" and "flame-like mountains" in the dialogue. But the thick regolith cover smoothing the lunar relief was unknown before Ranger and Lunar Orbiter missions to the Moon. Besides, the bright mountains above the darker lunar surface from pictures of "Surveyor 1", "Apollo 16", and "Lunokhod 2" could be characterized as "flame-like" indeed.
2. Mysterious "purple belts" on the lunar surface, noted by Plutarch, resemble the circle strip of "orange soil" discovered by H. H. Schmitt during the "Apollo 17" mission.
3. Plutarch described the kingdom of death on the Moon where there was "nothing spoilt and rotten". This description is quite pertinent for the sterile and inhospitable Moon.
4. "The parts of the Moon directed now to the heaven now to the Earth" are noted in the dialogue. But it is impossible in practice to discover libration (oscillation) of the Moon with the naked eye. Libration was discovered in 1634-36 by Galileo Galilei only with a telescope.
5. According to Plutarch, life on the Moon is "very easy however neither blissful nor godlike". Indeed, the gravity on the Moon is about 1/6 of the gravity on Earth. Moreover, apparently the lunar mass is implied in Plutarch's citation: "As it is remembered, Egyptians affirm that the Moon is 1/72 part of the Earth". This figure is far from the dimension or volume ratio (about 1/4 and 1/50 respectively), but it is close to P. S. Laplace's estimation of the lunar mass at 1/75.

It is interesting that there are some parallels with Plutarch's information. So, many ancient philosophers such as Orpheus, Anaxagoras and Xenophanes wrote about the lunar mountains. The echo of the belief in a kingdom of death on the Moon could be found in the myths of Ancient Egypt. For example, the lunar god Thoth was a guide and judge of the dead. Also, according to the French anthropologists, M. Griaule and G. Dieterlen in The Pale Fox, the archaic myth of the Dogon tribe of Mali in western Africa contains the consonant statement: "The Moon ...is dry and lifeless".

Hence, there are reasons for suspecting that some system of true knowledge about the nature of the Moon existed in ancient times in the Northern Africa and Mediterranean Basin. Only fragments and echoes of that system could have been known to Plutarch. At least, this possibility is worth studying. Of course, ancient sages could not build rockets. Nevertheless, it was not an insurmountable hindrance. Horses, for example, did not invent and build ships, but they still travelled across the Atlantic Ocean from the Old World to the New.

*Mr. Arkhipov is a radio astronomer and author. He presented a lecture at the Ancient Astronaut Society's World Conference in Berlin, Germany in August, 1991. His address is Institute of Radio Astronomy, 4, Krasnoznamennaya Str., Kharkov 310002, UKRAINE.

FINAL CALL FOR MEMBER EXPEDITION TO PERU AND BOLIVIA, MAY 5-19, 1994. Members may join the tour in Chicago (US$3,587), Miami (US$3,337) or in Lima, Peru (US$2,487). Space is limited. For details write immediatly to the Society Headquarters or call (708) 295-8899.

THE GREAT ZIMBABWE

BY WILLIAM G. DALTRY**

The discourse on the ruins of "Chanquillo" in Ancient Skies 20:1 prompts me to attempt to describe to my fellow members the Great Zimbabwe ruins in Central Africa which I have visited many times. I spent many hours, indeed days studying the lay-out and construction of this ancient "Temple" and the surrounding buildings in the heart of Africa.

The similarity of the eliptical design of the Great Zimbabwe and the design of Chanquillo is, in itself remarkable, but closer study reveals the existence in Zimbabwe also of what is referred to as the parallel passage at the first entrance and the compulsory immediate turn to the left. This is considered to be a safety masure as anyone entering bearing an offensive weapon - assuming them to be right handed - would be at an attacking disadvantage. The Great Zimbabwe also had the added refinement of a trip step at the entrance. One of the steps was of an uneven height and could cause an unwary intruder to stumble.

It is still not known who built the Great Zimbabwe and although every effort has been made and every claim put forward to credit the African native with the origin of the building there is nothing whatsoever in the nature or the history of the Bantu to suggest any ability or reason for such a structure. Traditionally throughout the whole of the African continent the indigenous natives have never constructed in stone. All structures have been

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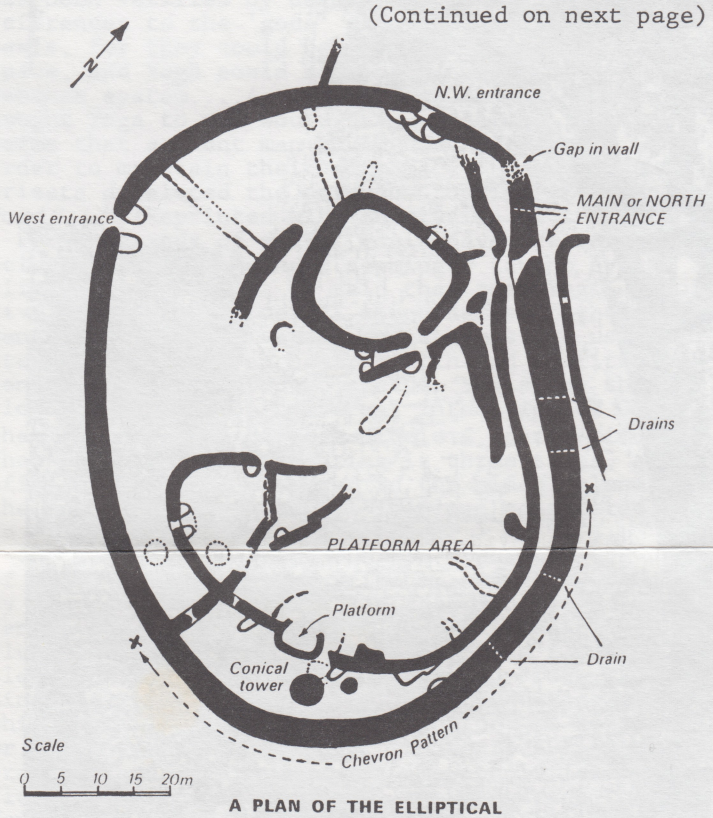

A PLAN OF THE ELLIPTICAL RUIN, GREAT ZIMBABWE.

**Mr. Daltry was born in 1922 in Clwyd, Wales into a Welsh-Briton family traceable from the Norman Conquest in 1087. Mr. Daltry served in the British Royal Navy during World War II and then entered the British Home & Colonial Government Service for which he served in Myasaland (Malawi), Seychelle Islands, and Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). Now retired from government service, he spends his time in painting, antique collecting, ocean travelling, archaeology and history. His address is "Mandalay", 432, Main Road, Murdoch Valley, Simon's Town 7995, Peninsular, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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and still are in mud, wattle and grass. There are good reasons for this in that the Bantu of Africa have always been a nomadic people and permanent structures had no meaning or value. In addition there exists a tribal tradition that in the event of a death, the house or dwelling wherein the death occurred must be destroyed. Therefore, to build in stone would have been completely alien to their beliefs and values.

Had the Great Zimbabwe complex been situated in the Middle East or on the Continent of Europe, the authorities would have proclaimed it to be of the Megalithic civilization.

Without going into great detail about the structure of the Great Zimbabwe, it should be noted that no cement or binding material was used in the construction and only stone blocks of a uniform size were used. In many instances the stones have been utilized to make designs of chevron or checkered patterns.

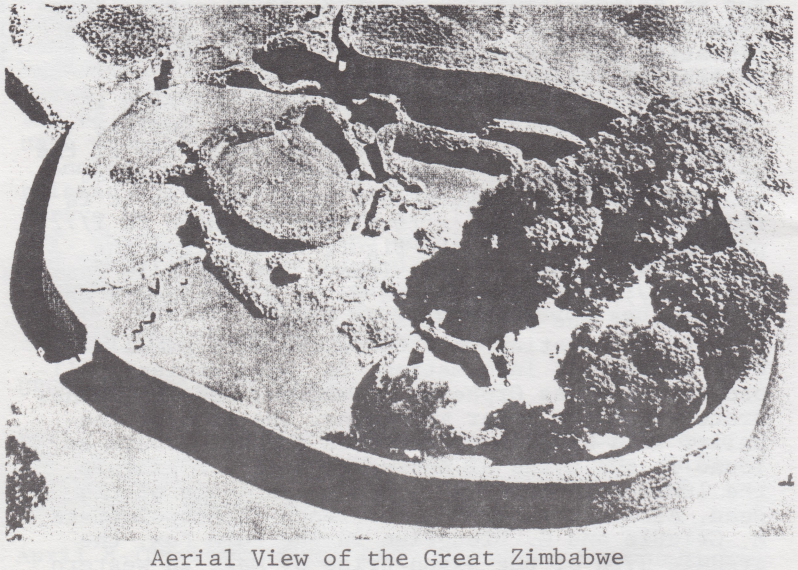
The greatest mystery of the whole structure is the Conical Tower, which has no hollow areas inside and for which no use or purpose can be found. The Tower is about 30 feet in height, although the top layers of stones have been removed so the original height cannot be estimated. But as the Tower is of solid construction serving no obvious purpose the suggestion of a model or reproduction of a rocket cannot be ignored. It was thought to be an object of worship and, following the modern trend, the immediate suggestion was phallic!

The Conical Tower

The symbol or motif of the Great Zimbabwe is the soap stone carving of the Zimbabwe Bird and the Sun disc together with the chevron pattern. This symbol was found carved on soap stone stelae which were mounted in prominent positions in every area inside the Temple. Many of these stelae which were found are now housed in museums around the World.

The Great Zimbabwe is thought to have been a centre for the collection and the distribution of gold mined in Central Africa. It has been calculated that over 21 million ounces of gold were extracted from the Rhodesian area and passed through Great Zimbabwe. This part of Central Africa was known as the "Land of Monomotapa" and the ruler was "The Monomotapa." It is also considered to be the Land of Ophir where King Solomon sent the navies of Hiram to collect gold, ivory, apes and peacocks. The coastal port for the Great Zimbabwe was Sofala, which is situated thirty miles south of modern day Beira and is the most southerly point on the East African coast that can be attained by an Arab dhow using a felucca sail and using the North East monsoon. The return trip would be made on the South West monsoon to India and then back to the Persian Gulf or the Red Sea on the next North East monsoon. This was known as the "golden triangle in the Sea of Zang" (the Indian Ocean).

The ruins of the Great Zimbabwe are surrounded by other ruined stone structures known as the "Valley of the Slaves" and a further large and defensive formation on the top of a near-by hill is known as the "Acropolis." The area has a magical atmosphere and to visit on the night of a full Moon with the sounds of Africa as a background chorus is an experience to be remembered forever.



Aerial View of the Great Zimbabwe

The Great Zimbabwe is the largest of many stone ruins, all of a similar design, to be found in the ancient gold mining region of Central Africa and when viewed from an aircraft all appear to be connected by dark roads running through the African bush in very straight lines and all connecting the Great Zimbabwe with the ancient port of Sofala 500 miles away on the Indian Ocean coast. These lines are, in fact, the frondes of date palms which are not indigenous to Central Africa and have grown as a result of the Arab traders who have travelled these routes and rejected or spat out the date stones over the centuries.

The exhaustive efforts to reveal the true origin of the Great Zimbabwe and the many similar structures in Central Africa have, so far, been for nought and it remains a completely undeveloped region for archaeologists and ethnologists to research. The area has been invaded by the distinguished archaeologists who, for all their learning, proved to be more ignorant than knowledgeable in this foreign field, which does not follow the lay-lines of conventional research and has proved to be a completely new arena. All they succeeded in doing was to perpetuate the myth of the Bantu/Zimbabwe connection. But, who knows, perhaps one day....